

# Covid-19 Monitor: Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices, and Impacts of Covid-19 Wave 2



Kingdom of the Netherlands

# Today

- Methodology
- Results
- Questions and answers

**Note: Please keep the contents of this presentation and the report you will receive within government and international organization circles for the time being. The contents will eventually be made public, but are aimed at supporting government and donor decision making.**

# Methodology

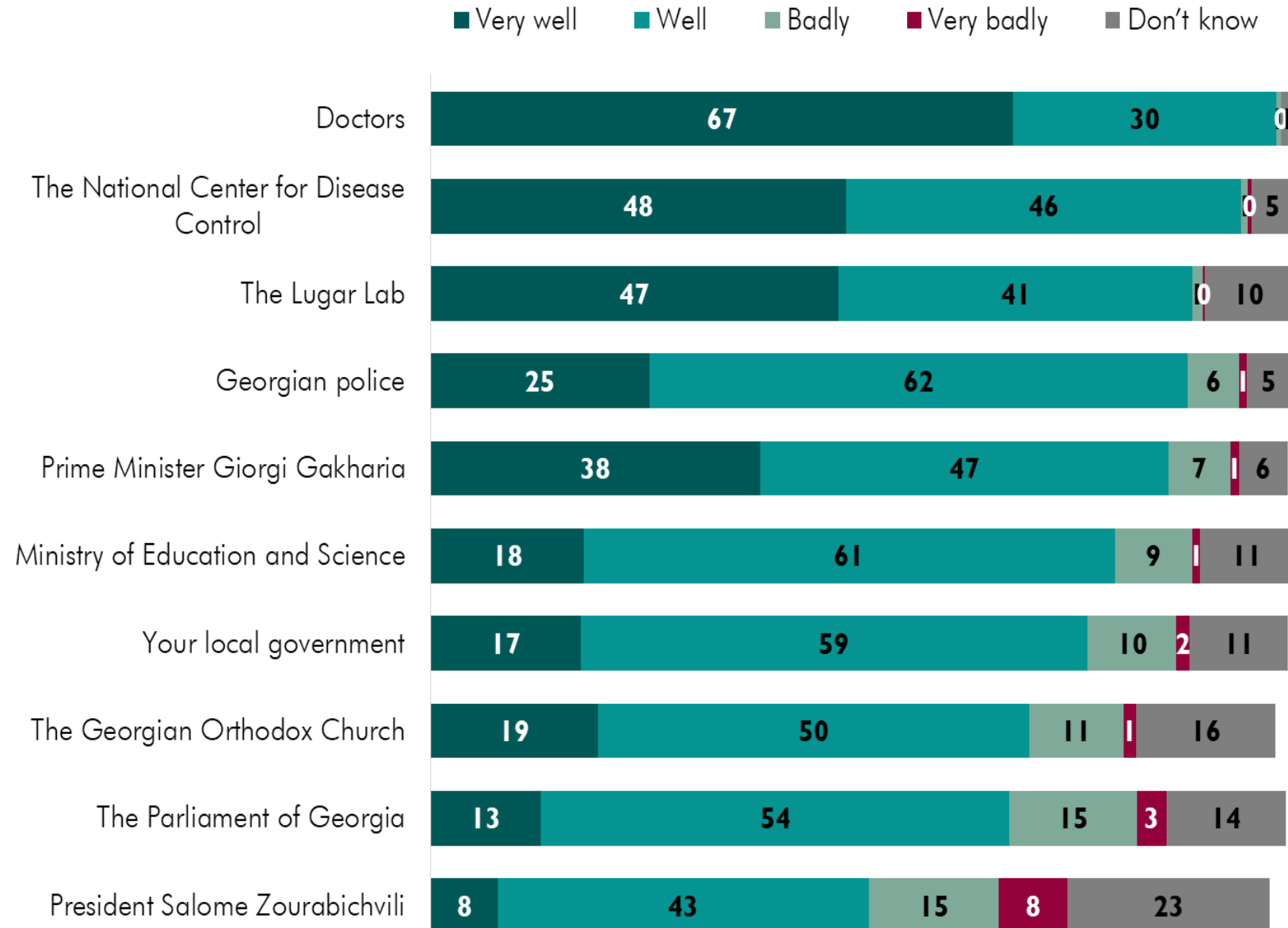
- Data was collected using the random digit dialing method from May 7-May 10, via cell phone. Overall, 1037 respondents were interviewed; the minimum response rate was 40.5%;
- Data are representative of the adult population of Georgia, excluding Abkhazia and South Ossetia. The theoretical margin of error does not exceed 3.0%;
- Interviews were conducted in Georgian, Armenian, Azerbaijani, and Russian languages;
- Results are weighted using demographic information from the 2014 Georgian National Census adjusting on respondents' gender, age, ethnic identity, education, and residence.

# Attitudes towards institutional response and policy approval

## Coronavirus-related performance rating (%)

Generally, performance assessments remain high.

There has been a slight decline in the degree of positivity of performance for Doctors, the Lugar Lab, the National Center for Disease Control, and the police of 5-7%



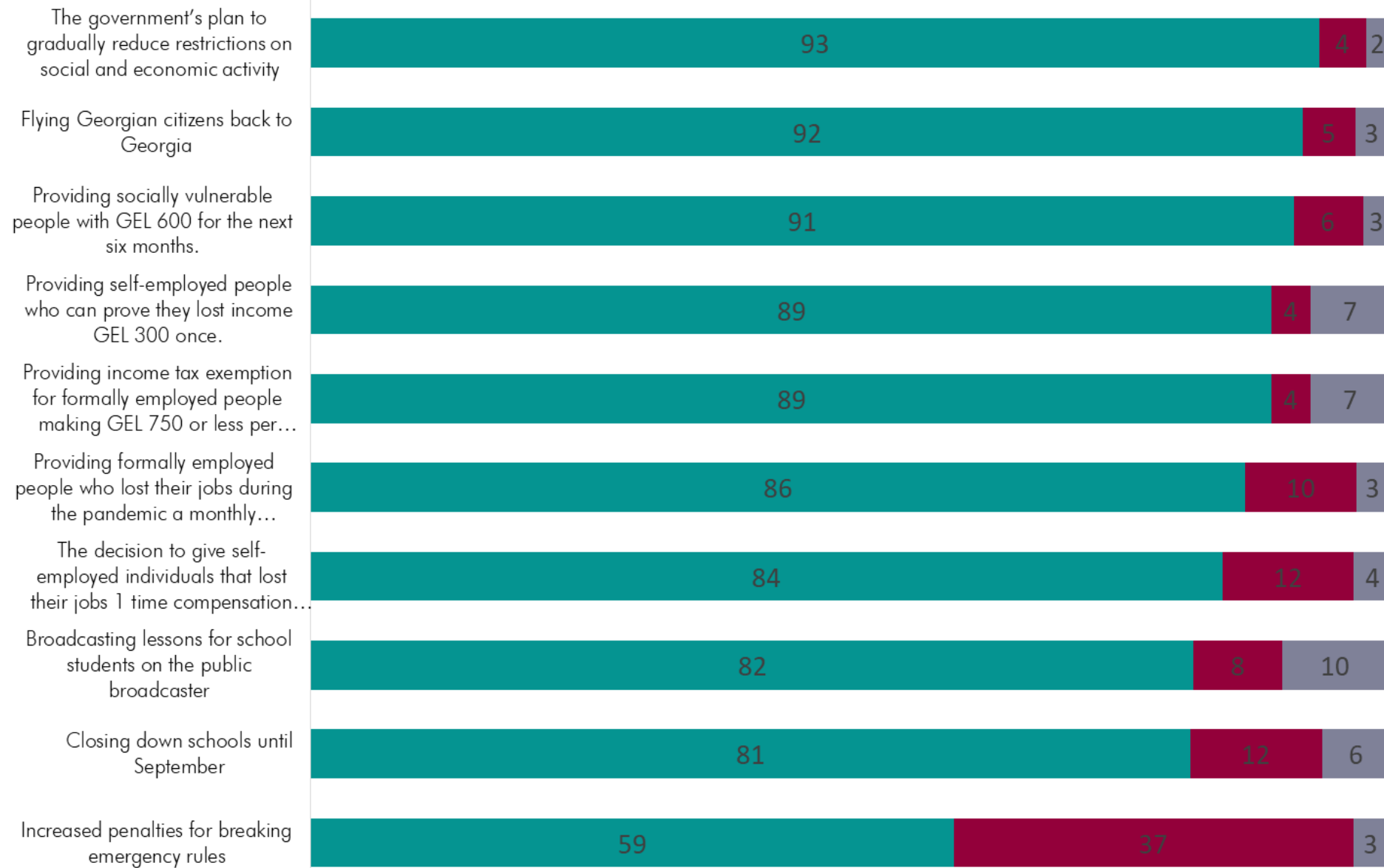
There are some minor differences between social and demographic groups on these issues, but for the most part differences are relatively small.

## Approval of different policies (%)

■ Approve

■ Disapprove

■ DK



**Balancing the economy and  
controlling the spread of the virus**

# Opening the economy versus letting the virus subside(%)

Strongly agree   Agree   Disagree   Strongly disagree   DK

People tend to think  
opening up the  
economy needs to be  
more important than  
letting the virus  
subside

The economic  
costs of the  
Coronavirus are  
worse than the  
virus itself



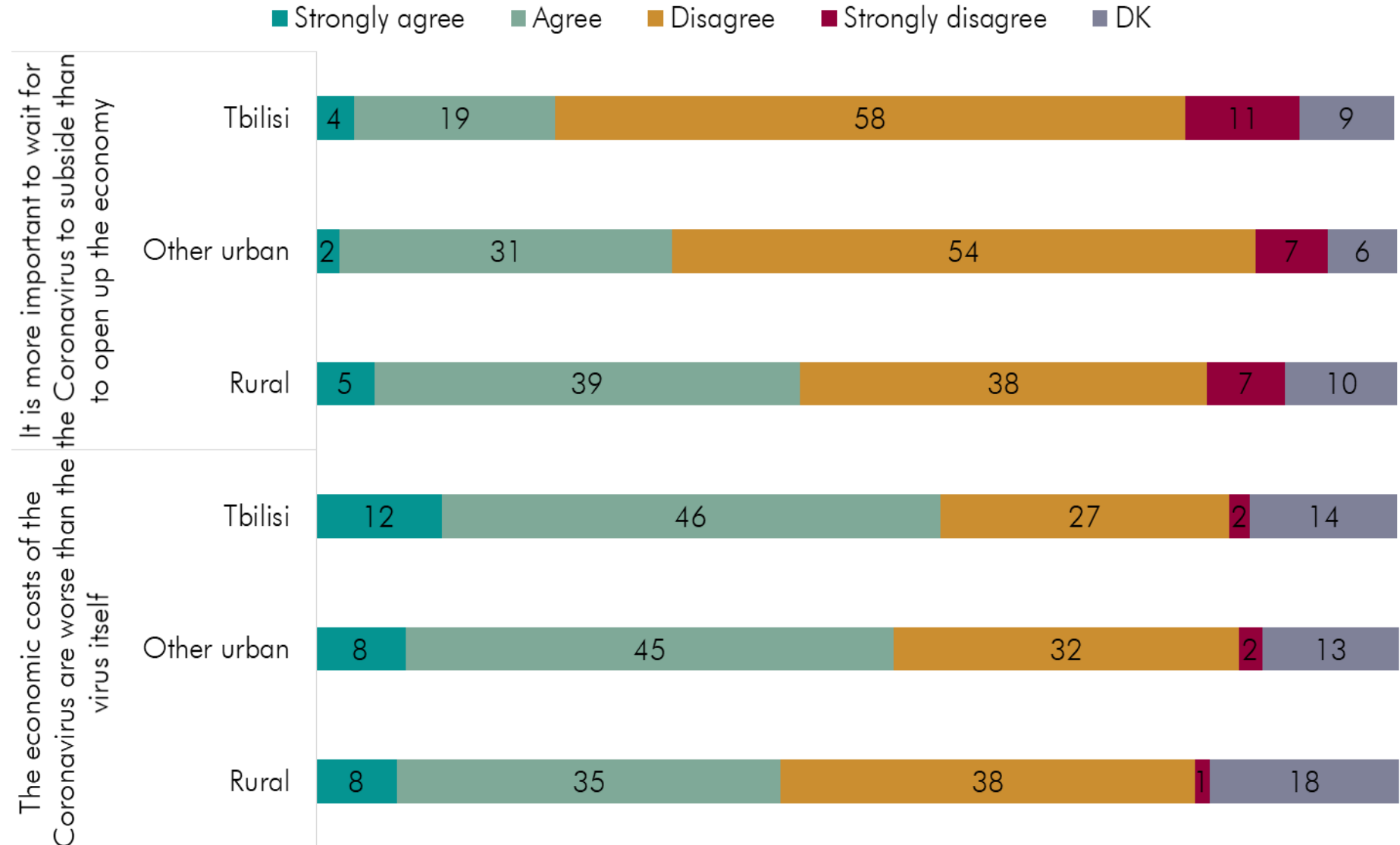
It is more  
important to  
wait for the  
Coronavirus to  
subside than to  
open up the  
economy





# Attitudes towards the economy and virus by settlement type(%)

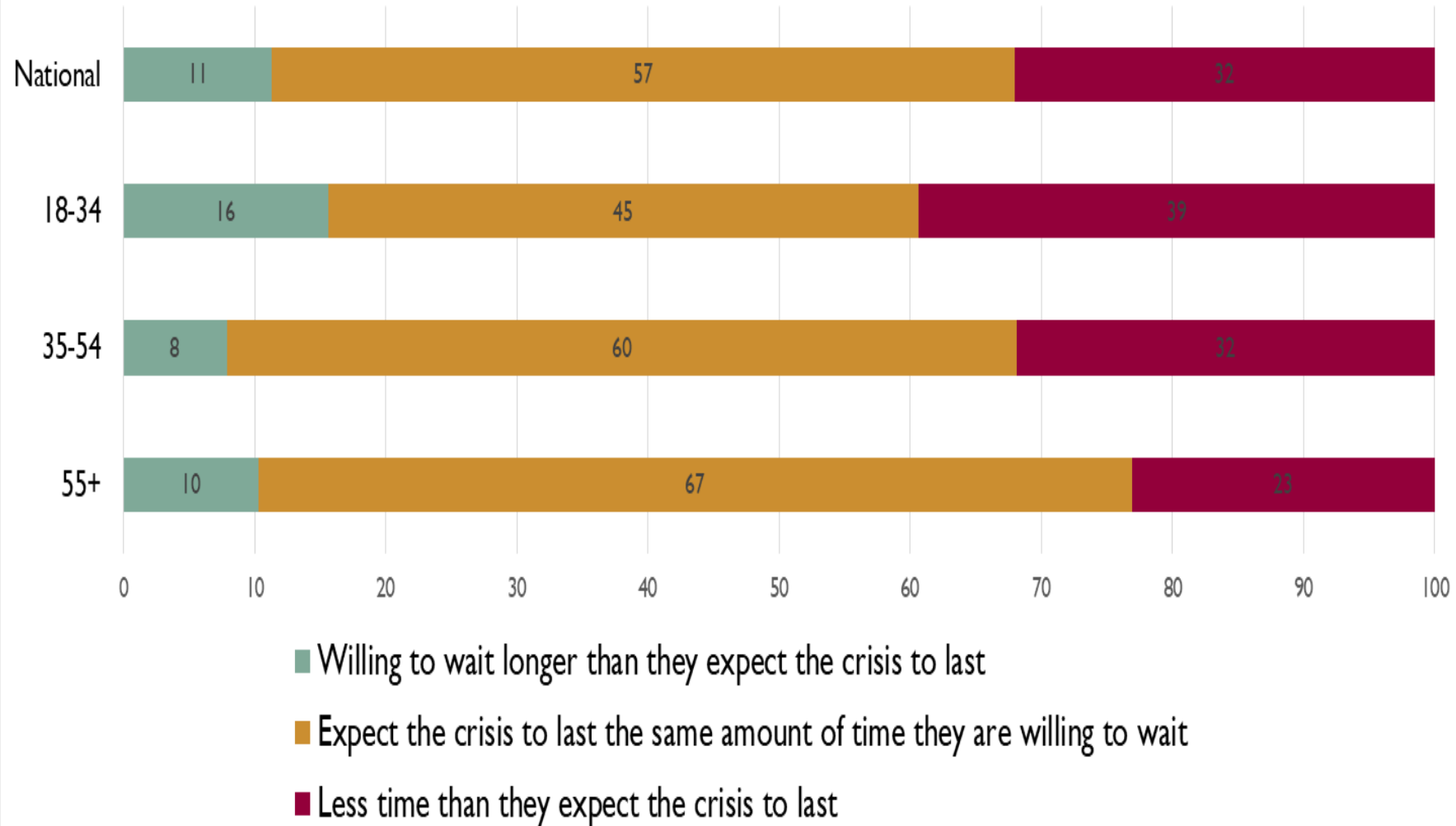
People in Tbilisi are more likely to favor opening up the economy



There is a high level of uncertainty over how long the crisis will last (34% don't know) and how long people are willing to wait for life to return to normal (44%).

The average expected time for the crisis to last is 3.1 months, but people are only willing to wait 1.9 months for life to return to normal.

## Willingness to wait for the crisis to end before returning to normal life (% of those that respondend)

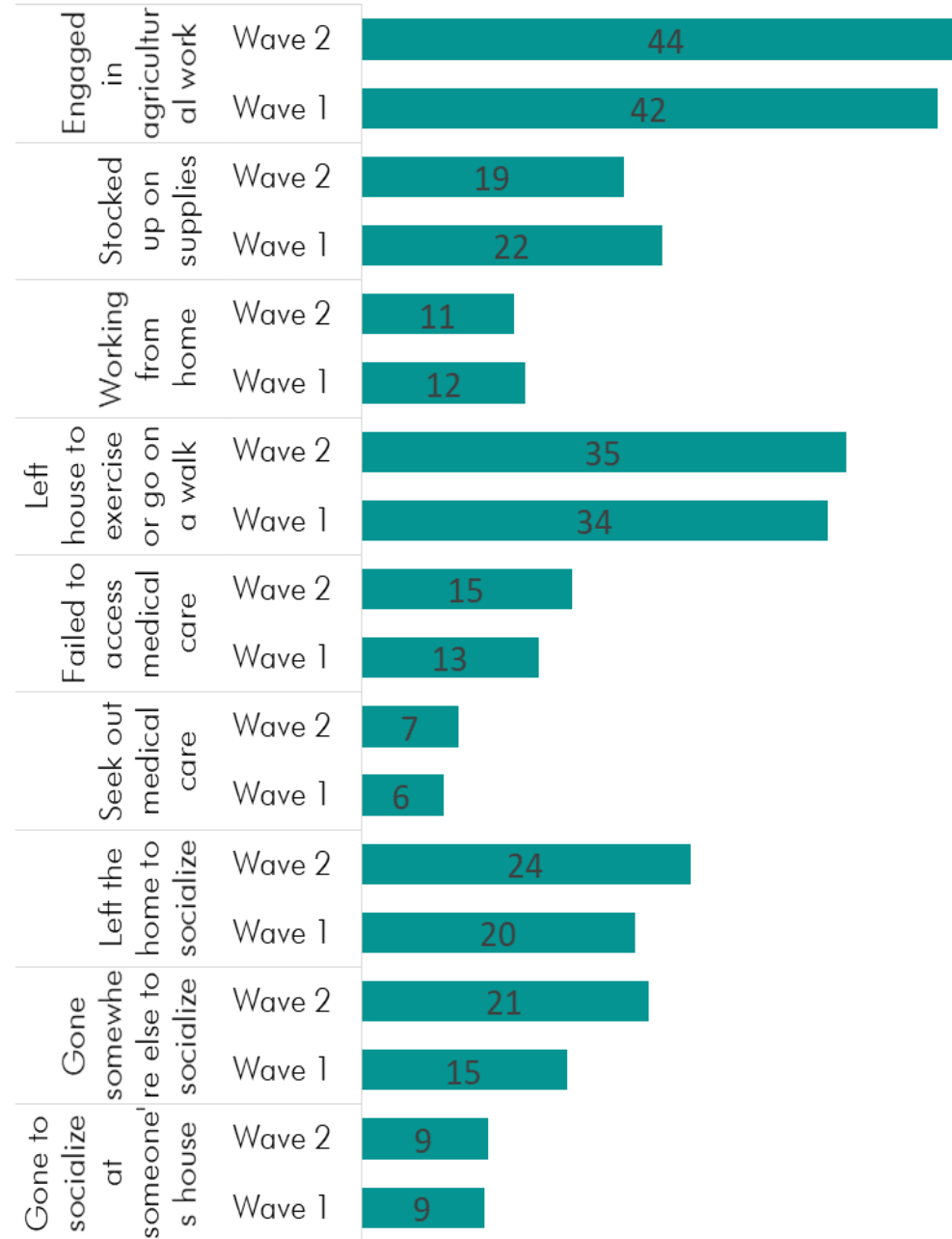


# Practices

Men remain more likely than women to have gone out to socialize.

Young people are now also more likely to go out to socialize than older people.

## In the last week have you? (%)



# Consumer confidence and the economic situation

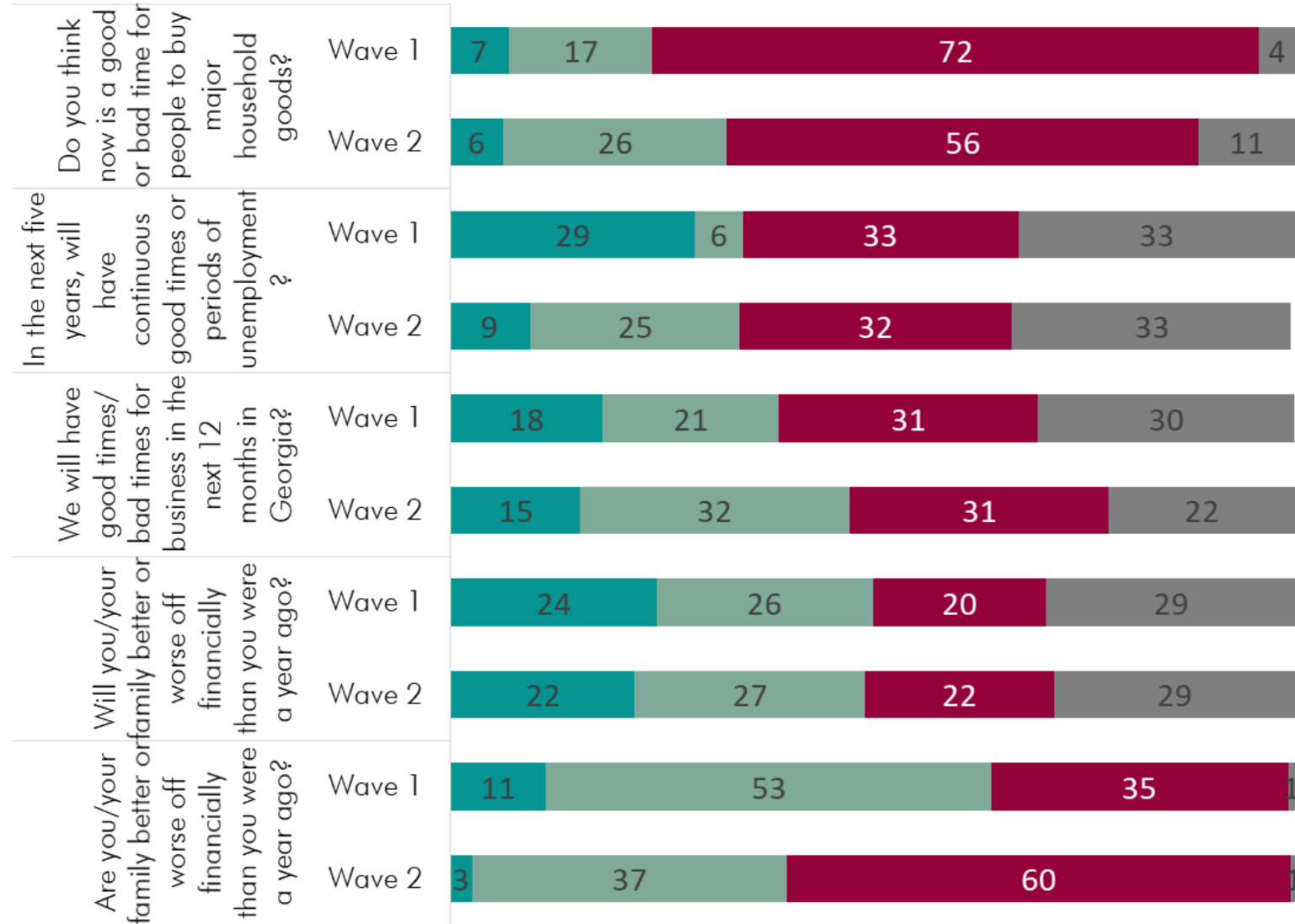
## Consumer confidence (%)

■ Positive response ■ Neutral response ■ Negative response ■ Don't know

A number of dimensions of consumer confidence have declined and particularly current financial status.

However, some indicators do show improvement.

Aside from consumer confidence, 5% of the population reports they have returned to work.



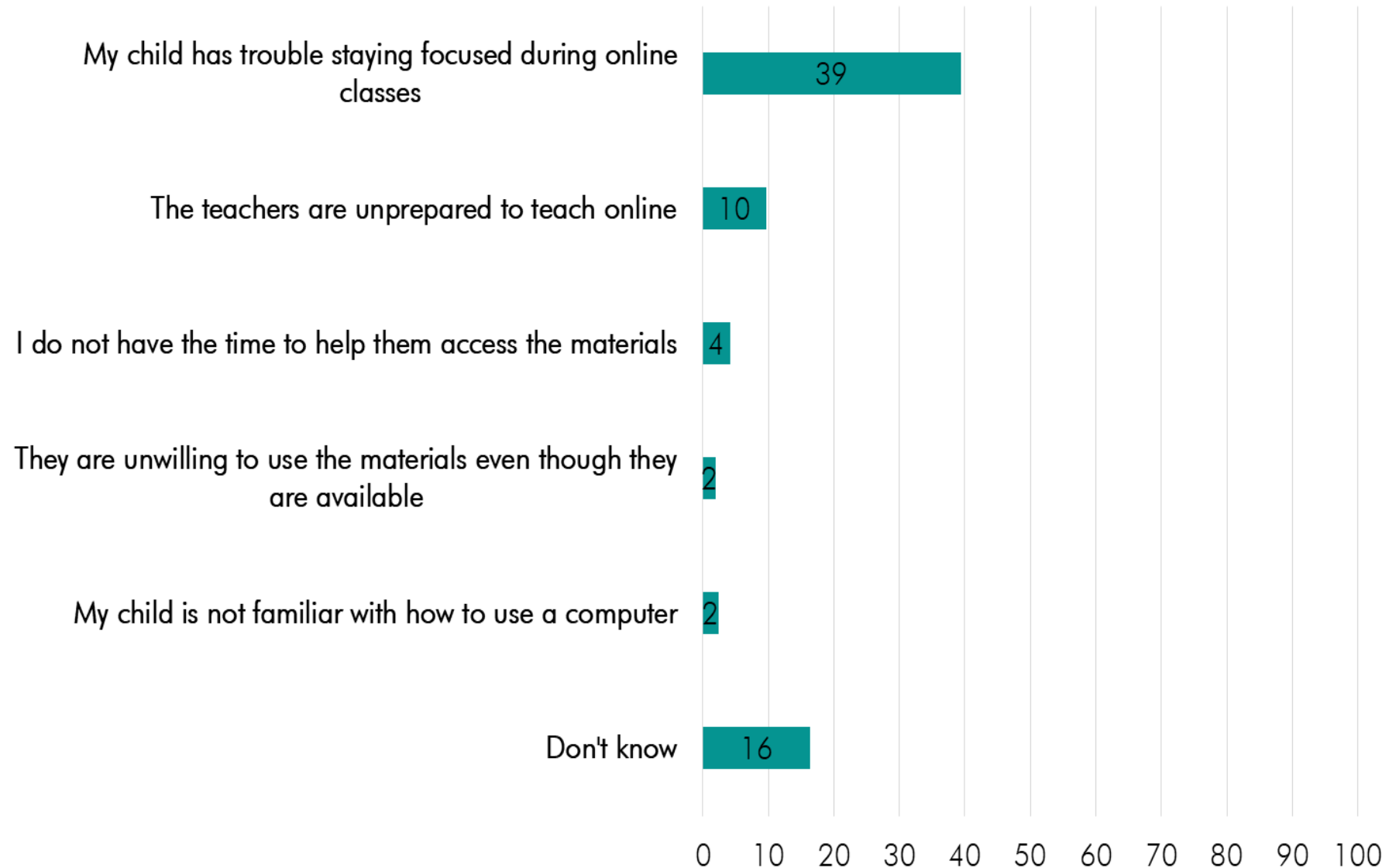
# Education policy

## Largest challenges with distance learning (% of the 92% of the 42% of households which have children in primary or secondary education)

92% of the population with children in their households report having access to distance learning options and 97% to their teachers;

The main reason for not having access to distance learning is a lack of computer or internet;

Poorer households appear to be less likely to report access to distance learning options.

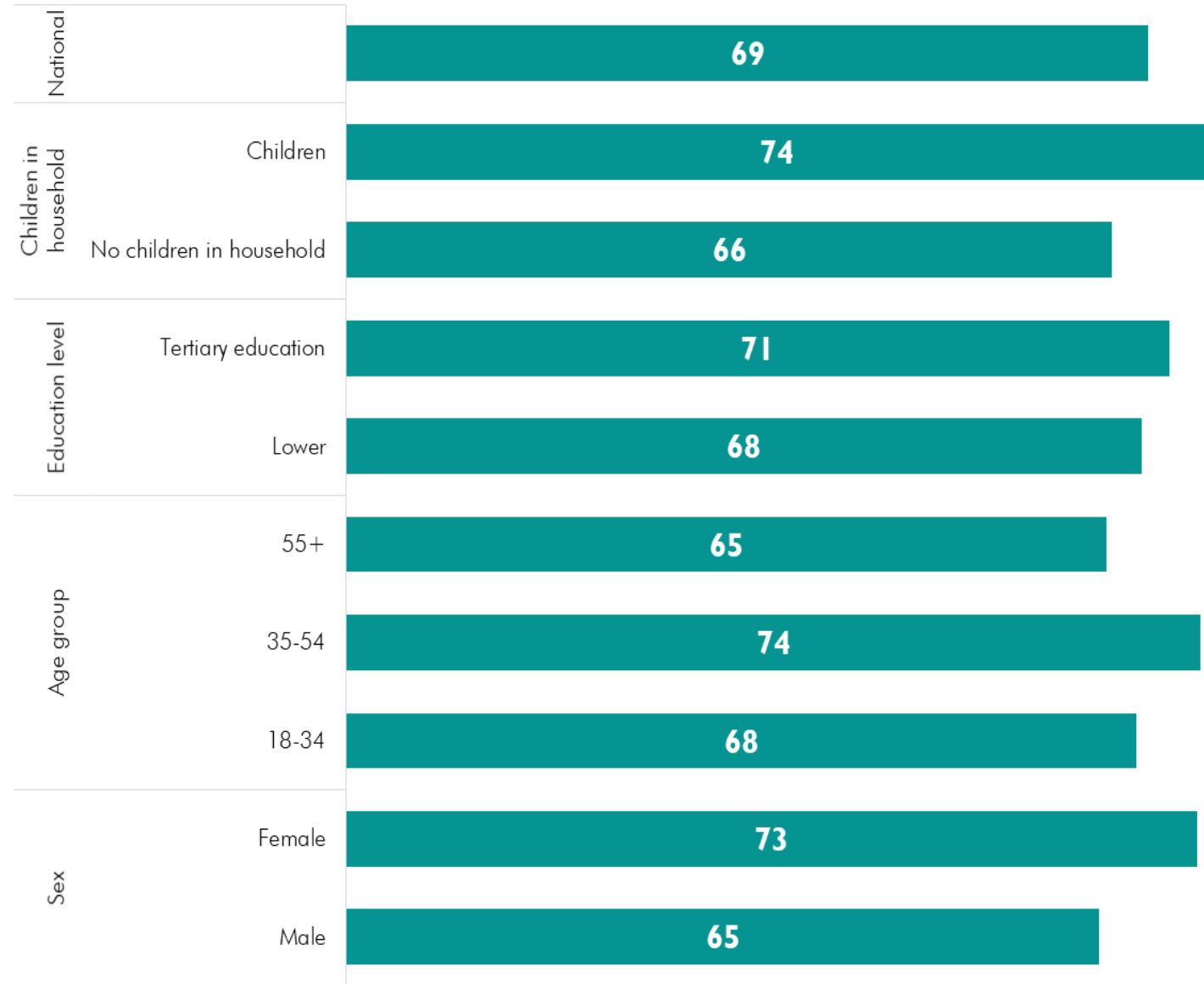




## Performance Assessment of the Ministry of Education on Distance Learning (%)

People tend towards approving of the Ministry of Education's distance learning products;

Approval is higher among those with children, in middle age groups, among those with tertiary education, and among women.



# Conclusions

# Institutional performance and prevention measures

- Approval of most institutions remains high;
- There is a slight decline in the degree of positive performance assessments of a number of institutions in the realm of 5-7%.
- Approval of most policies is high;
- There is relatively low levels of approval for the stiffening of penalties for violating emergency rules;

# Balancing the economy and controlling the spread of the virus

- The public tends towards favoring opening the economy rather than continuing prevention measures;
- Support for opening the economy is particularly high in Tbilisi;
- A third of the public expects the crisis to last longer than they are willing to wait for life to return to normal;
- Young people in particular are more likely to express impatience on this measure.

# Practices

- A quarter of the public reports they have socialized outside the home in the week prior to the survey;
- Men and young people are more likely than women and older people to leave the house to socialize.

# Consumer confidence and the economy

- Approximately 5% of the public has returned to work after a stoppage resulting from the Coronavirus;
- Consumer confidence has worsened along some measures and improved along others. Still, consumer confidence is a mix of uncertainty and pessimism.

# Education policy

- Most households can access distance learning tools;
- The largest challenges for young people is focusing while in distance learning;
- Most people approve of the Ministry's performance on distance learning;
- The main reason for not having access to distance learning is a lack of computer or internet;
- Poorer households are less likely to be able to access distance based learning for their children.

**Thank you for your time.**  
**Questions?**



# In Georgia, we count



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